THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,384, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 64

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postag	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built, Ship CADUCEUS, A. HELTON, Commander, to sail about the 30th proximo, has First Class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

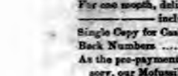
For further particulars apply to Captain HELTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of the *Caduceus*.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Fast sailing vessel KOSSUTH of 600 Tons, BENNETT Commander, will sail for the above Port shortly. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Agent's Office, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan's Street, near the American Mission Chapel, or to

MAHOMED TUCKEY, for Ali Mahomed.
Bombay, 8th September 1862.

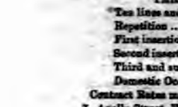
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE MUCKEE, of 850 Tons, Nacoda SALEH, will sail shortly for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Agent's Office, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan's Street, near the American Mission Chapel, or to

MAHOMED TUCKEY, for Ali Mahomed.
Bombay, 8th September 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 29th inst., to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 18th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamnn Appajee Seergamkeer.
,, GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
,, SEDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
,, MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
,, CANANORE.—J. W. Gerrard.
,, CALICUT & BEYPOOR.—James Andrew & Co.
,, COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

STEAM FROM KURRACHEE TO PERSIAN GULF.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship TILLY, with Mails from Kurrachee to Muscat, Bunder-abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, on or about the 1st October, returning immediately. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE C. & B. S. N. Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship TILLY, to Kurrachee, carrying Mail and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIOT, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *Gloriana*, VAILE, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their Expense and risk.

Captain VAILE will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's Deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 20th Sept. 1862. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Labrador*, Captain Quinn, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Quinn at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

PEEL CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Labrador*.
Bombay, September 11th, 1862.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
No. 2, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with particular care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Steel dies used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1841.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

GLO'STER, North Wiltshire, Somerset, Berkley, and Cheddar Cheeses, York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, and Apricot Jam in patent Pots.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Copper Plate and Lithographic Printing.

MACHINE RULING TO ANY PATTERN.

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO ORDER.

Bookbinding in all its Branches.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLOURS & GOLD.

Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

BOOKS, LAW FORMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE

BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

T. WILLIAMSON

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop	Rs.	1
Do. do. at their own Houses	,,	2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Antiseptic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentary Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE and select assortment of Alpaca Umbrellas. Impervious to rain.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary,

Captain J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

BOOKS FOR SALE

AT the Shop of Hajee Ahmed Essa, Bookseller, next door to Mr. Peat, No. 38, Medow Street, Fort. Terms—Cash.

A Dictionary English, Persian and Arabic, New Edition, by Richardson	Rs.	35 0
A Grammar of the Persian Language, Second Edition, by Forbes	,,	6
A Grammar of the Persian Language, Seventh Edition, by Sir W. Jones	,,	10 0
The Persian Moonshee, Second Edition, by Smyth	,,	5 0
Aswari Sukhe in Persian, by Hussein Vaiz Kashify	,,	12 0
Gulistan Rose-Garden, by Shaik Sadi of Shiraz, New Edition, by Eastwick	,,	6 0
A Dictionary Hindoostanee and English, by Shakespear, 3rd Edition, 1849	,,	30 0
A Dictionary English and Sanskrit, by Monier Williams, 1851 New	,,	30 0
A Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, by Wilson 1847	,,	10 0
A Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, by Williams	,,	6 0
Sanskrit Vocabulary, by Prinsepe	,,	5 0
A Dictionary Hindustanee and English, and English and Hindustanee, by Forbes	,,	25 0
Bag O Bahar in the Hindustanee Language, by Forbes	,,	6 0
Translation of the Bag O Bahar, by Forbes	,,	5 0
Tota-Rahanee, by Forbes	,,	4 0
Idiomatical Sentences in English, Hindustanee, Goojratee and Persian Languages, in six Parts, by Dossabhoy Sorabjee	,,	12 0
Cordoo Dictionary, Calcutta Print in 2 parts	,,	10 0
English and Hindoostanee Vocabulary, by Robertson	,,	3 0
Gujeratee and English Dictionary, by Mirsan Mohomed Cauzim corrected and revised by Nowrozjee Furdoonjee	,,	12 0
Dictionary of the Maharattee and English, by Molesworth	,,	14 0
Mysteries of London in 6 vols., by Reynolds	,,	25 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET.

FOR SALE.

A complete Dictionary of the English language; containing the whole vocabulary of the first edition in two volumes quarto; the entire corrections and improvements of the second edition in two volumes quarto; to which is prefixed an introductory dissertation on the origin, history and connexion of the languages of Western Asia and Europe, with an explanation of the principles on which languages are formed. By Noah Webster, LL.D. Revised and greatly enlarged by C. A. Goodrich. A new edition; cloth bound Rs. 20. Full bound calf Rs. 25.

Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, epitomised by B. H. Smart. New edition	Rs.	3 12
A new and comprehensive English Dictionary. By C. Clarke, D. C. L.	,,	3 4
An Encyclopædia of Architecture—historical, theoretical, and practical. By Joseph Gwilt. Illustrated with more than 1000 engravings on wood, by B. Branston, from drawings by J. S. Gwilt. 4th edn.	,,	26 4
Mysteries of the Court of London. 8 vols. By Reynolds	,,	33 0
(Postage on each of Reynolds works 6 annas to be added.)		
The St. James's Magazine, vol. 3	,,	5 12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 5	,,	5 12
Popular Educator vol. 1	,,	3 12
The Blue Dwarf; a tale of mystery, love, and crime. By Lady Esther Hope.—Paper cover 3-8; cloth bound	,,	4 8
Men of the Time: a biographical dictionary of eminent living characters—including women—brought down to the present time. By E. Walford, M.A.	,,	8 0
520 Songs and Music, bound in 1 vol.	,,	5 8
The Wild-Fowler: a treatise on ancient and modern wild-fowling, historical and practical. By H. C. Folkard, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	,,	15 12
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs	,,	10 8
The New London Pharmacopœia. Translated by J. B. Nevins, M.D	,,	11 4
Lectures on the Diseases of Women. By C. West, M.D.	,,	10 0
Graham on the Diseases of Women, 7th edition. 1861.	,,	8 4
Essays and Lectures chiefly on the Religion of the Hindoos. By the late H. H Wilson. M.A., F.R.S. Collected and edited by Dr. Reinhold Rost. Vol. I.	,,	0
Forbes's Hindustani Manual	,,	2 12
Royal Army List for July 1862	,,	1 4
What will he do with it? 4 vols. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton	,,	15 0
The Girl's Own Book	,,	3 8
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary	,,	3 4
Chamber's History of the Revolt in India	,,	8 12
The Young Gold Digger. By Gerstaecker	,,	1 12
The Play-Ground: a boy's book	,,	1 12
Davy's Letter History of England	,,	1 12
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	,,	6 12
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	,,	6 4
Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. 3 vols. New edition	,,	60 0
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information	,,	10 0
Chamber's Journal, January to June 1862	,,	3 8
Wesley's Methodist's Hymn Book. Handsomely bound and gilt	,,	5 8
Newspaper and General Reader's Pocket Companion	,,	2 0
Live and Learn	,,	2 0
Wylde's Jas.) Landmarks of the History of England	,,	1 2
Cuy's Principles of Forensic Medicine	,,	7 12
Tanner's Manual of the Practice of Medicine	,,	4 8
Cassell's Letter-Writer	,,	0 12
Every Girl's Book. By Louisa Lawford	,,	3 4
The Family Doctor: an Encyclopædia of Domestic Medicine	,,	5 12
History of the Ottoman Empire, including a survey of the Greek Empire and the Crusades	,,	3 12
Moral Tales for Young People. By Maria Edgeworth	,,	2 4

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued on the Plea Side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of NAVALBAEE, Widow and Administratrix of AMERCHUND KREMCHUND plaintiff, ex. JAVERCHUND CURRUMCHUND, Defendant, will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, all that the Right, Title, and Interest whatsoever of the abovenamed Defendant of, in, and to all that Piece or Parcel of Land or ground, with a Dwelling-house thereon of three stories, assessed under No. 94, covered with tiles, situate at Bazar Gate Street, and adjoining a house and Premises belonging to Mahjee Voria.

N. B.—For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

W. LOUDON, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 19th September 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for Sundry alterations and repairs to the APOLLO COTTON PRESS COMPANY'S, Building in Marine Street (East side), will be received by the Treasurers at the Office up to WEDNESDAY the 1st October next.

Specifications and full particulars of work required to be done may be obtained from Mr. F. SHAW, the Company's Engineer, at Colaba, and the terms of the contract may also be learnt on application to him.

MR. SHAW will attend on the premises in Marine Street, daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock to point out the work proposed to be executed.

REMINGTON & Co.; Treasurers.
Apollo Street, Fort, 18th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL Out-standing Debts due to MRS. SOPHIA TAPP, unless paid on or before the 1st of October next, will be placed in the hands of her Solicitor for recovery, without any further notice being given.

2nd September 1862.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

F. BORSINI

RESPECTFULLY informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.
4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

COMMISSION, HOUSE, & GENERAL AGENTS,
AS ALSO
Registrars of European and Native Artizans, Inspectors, Overseers, Clerks, Time-keepers, Domestic Servants, Kullasees, Labourers, &c.

WILLIAMSON & Co. have for Sale on Commission—Several high Cast Young Arab Saddle and a few Powerful Country-bred Buggy Horses,
One very handsome English-made Buggy.
One ditto Bombay built Buggy.
One Office Shigram, Palankeen shaped.
ALSO,
A few Screw Jacks, Patent Box Screws and a Pattern Maker's Tool Chest.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one o ithem shall constantly be in attendance at the Byculla Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following Photographs, some coloured in *Pastel Crayon*, and all adapted for framing, remain available:—

IN PASTEL CRAYON, each Rs. 16.

The Empress Eugenie.
Madeleine.
Two bust Portraits of females.
Amphitrite.
Il ne faut pas jouer avec l'amour, in 2 plates.
Bressannes a l'Eglise.
Cueillette des fraises.
Un Salon sous Louis 15.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS, Rs. 4 each.

The Fight for the Standard.
Mine Own—*Mother*.
Portrait of Rosa Bonheur *by herself*.
Emperor and Empress of the French, 2 Plates.
Ramsgate Sands—*Frith*.
Mother and Child—*Delaroche*.
Medora small copy.
Dante and Beatrice—*Schaffer*.
La Belgeuse—*Court*.
Cueillette des fraises—*Comte Calix*.
Comment on apprend à *Pecher, ditto*.
Raglan Castle—*Porch*.
York Minster.
Cedars—Monmouthshire.
The Graces.
The Venus of the Great National Exhibition, 1862.
Shoeing the Horse—*Landseer*.
The Gardener's Daughter—*Ansdell*.
Bellisarius—*Baron Girard*.
Paul Preaching—*Raphael*.
Broken Vows—*Calderon*.
Medora—*Schaffer*.
Nobody ax'd you Sir!—*Cobbold*.
Old, old Story—*Frank Stone*.
Cromwell and Milton—*Delaroche*.
Wellington crossing the Pyrenees—*Barker*.
The Alchemist—*Teniers*.
Christ teaching Humility—*Landseer*.
Galatea—*Frost*.
Doubtful fortune.
Temptation of St. Anthony—*E Gallait*.
Disarming of Cupid.
The Horse Fair—*Rosa Bonheur*.
The Mountain Home—*Landseer*.
The Forester's Family—*Ditto*.
Execution of Lady Jane Grey—*Delaroche*.
The Surprize—*Comte Calix*.
The Bath—*J. Seton*.
Calvin at Geneva.
Going with, and going against the Stream (a pair),—*Frank Stone*.
Dead Christ—*Schaffer*.
The First-born.

VIEWS PHOTOGRAPHED BY WILSON, EACH Rs. 3.

Ballater, Aberdeenshire.
The Queen's Cottage, Balmoral.
Castle town of Braemar.
Aberdeen University from the S.E.
A variety of mounted Photographic Prints adapted for small frames or for Scrapbooks. Rs. 1-2-3.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY

AN INDIAN MAGAZINE.

Published Monthly, at Bombay.

☞ No Library, Club, or Reading-Room (Station, Officers', Soldiers', Public or Private) complete without it.

THE No. for September contains "A New Version of HERO AND LEANDER"; "THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY; the Complement of the Line of the Indus: WHO STOPS THE WAY?" Act II. of "THE PASSING CLOUD"; continuations of "NIRGIS," "THE CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA" (a long and exciting chapter), "THE DOOMED HORSE," &c.; two long "LETTERS FROM CAPTAIN SOCK BUSKIN ON AMATEUR ACTING", the conclusion of "CHOWRINGHEE, OR THE RAYMOND FAMILY; a Tale of Calcutta Life"; "THE POETRY AND LITERATURE OF ANCIENT ROME," by Lieutenant CHAPPLE; "THE BRITISH SETTLER IN INDIA"; "PEPTIC PRECEPTS FOR THE RAINS OF SIXTY-TWO"; LITERARY NOTICES; MILITARY SUMMARY FOR JULY (from a Home Correspondent); INDIAN RETROSPECT; the first portion of a "TURF CALENDAR OF INDIA FOR 1862-63", &c. &c. &c. ☞ 166 pp. Rl. 8vo.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 20; SINGLE NOS. Rs. 2 each;—*Prepaid by Post in India.*

☞ All the Back Nos. in print, and available either loose in sets, or neatly bound in Vols.

Subscribers' Names registered, and payments received, by Messrs. LePage & Co., Calcutta; The Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra: Messrs. W. Cockail & Co., Lahore: Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; and the Publishers, Bombay.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stong built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with extensive Godowns, and a large open space, suitable for a Merchant or any other office.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR AND FOUR GODOWNS, No. 7, Rampart Row, next to Messrs. G. S. KING & Co. Apply to N. Sorabjee & Co., House Commissioners and General Agents, Bell Lane, No. 2, Fort.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

SUITABLE PREMISES for a Merchant or Attorney's Office in Forbes Street. Apply to Mr. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA at the Premises.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM the 15th October NEXT, an AIRY AND COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with a good convenience of Vahar Water and Outhouses, Stables, &c., situated at Mazagon, and now occupied by Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia as pleasure house, apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street, 3rd September 1862.

TO LET, AT BANDORA

FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER next, the HOUSE now in the occupation of R. B. STRANACK, Esq. Apply to Mr. J. C. INNS, H. M. Dockyard.

TO LET AT MAHABLESHWUR.

FROM the 1st OCTOBER the "WESTWOODS." Apply to Messrs. LAWSON and MCKENZIE, Bombay, or Messrs. HUNT, MONNETT & Co., Poona.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Will be published on or about the 15th December 1862.
THE 1st VOLUME OF

ELPHINSTONE'S INDIA.

TRANSLATED INTO GUJARATI
By RAO SAHIB VISHWANATH NARAYAN, MANDLIK,

And Dedicated by Permission to His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, Rs. 8.

Names registered at the *Times of India* Office, or at the *Union Press* till the 15th October 1862.

CHURCH PSALTER AND HYMN BOOK.

THIS new Book is now in constant use in the Byculla Church, and is universally admired as the best, most concise and useful compilation that has yet appeared, the immense patronage accorded during the last three years has induced its adoption in St. Paul's Cathedral and most of the Churches in London. John Goss, the eminent composer and organist, has had the musical portion of the Book under his special care. The Rev. W. Mercer, with the Dean of St. Paul's and others, the highest authorities of the day, have greatly improved this last edition, which contains some tunes composed by His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Large edition	Rs.	2 8 0
Small ,,	,,	1 8 0

September 10th, 1862. HERBERT & Co.

N.B.—Both editions, large and small, *exactly correspond*; some hundred copies just received.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, & ANTIQUITIES

RECENT ADDITIONS.

ALISON'S Epitome of the History of Europe 1789 to 1815	Rs.	4 12
——— Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir C. Stewart, 3 vols. 8vo. cloth	,,	24 0
ANNALS OF ENGLAND, 3 vols. 12mo. cloth	,,	11 4
AUCKLAND'S (Lord) Journals and Correspondence, vols. 3 and 4, 8vo. cloth	,,	20 0
BENTHAM'S (Sir Samuel) Life, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	8 0
BANCROFT'S American Revolution, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	,,	20 0
BUCKINGHAM'S (Duke of) Private Diary, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth	,,	20 0
BUTT'S (J.) History of Italy, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	,,	20 0
CAMPBELL'S (Lord) Lives of the Chief Justices, vols. 3—Ellenborough, Kenyon, &c., 8vo. cloth	,,	7 8
CAVOUR (Count) Memoir of, by E. Dicey, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	4 0
CARLYLE'S (T.) Frederic the Great, vols. 3 8vo	,,	15 0
CASSELL'S History of England, vol. 1 4to cloth	,,	4 0
CLEMENT'S (A. H.) Greek History from Plutarch, 12mo. cloth	,,	3 12
CYCLOPÆDIA of Universal History, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	7 12
DISRAELI (Rt. Hon. Benjamin), a Biography, 8vo. cloth	,,	7 8
DIXON'S (H.) Personal History of Lord Bacon, 8vo. cloth	,,	7 8
DYER'S (T.) History of Modern Europe, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	,,	21 0
EARLY Egyptian History, 12mo. cloth	,,	3 12
EADIE'S (Professor) Oriental History, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	4 8
EVANS' (D. M.) History of the Commercial Crisis of 1857-8, 8vo. cloth	,,	9 0
FORBES (Sir C.) History of a Banking House, 8vo. cloth	,,	2 8
GUIZOT'S Memoir of Lady Rachel Russell, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	1 12
HAMPDEN'S (Dr.) Fathers of Greek Philosophy, 8vo. cloth	,,	12 0
HOOD'S (T) Memorials of, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth	,,	14 0
HOOK'S (Dr.) Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, vol. 2, 8vo. cloth	,,	18 0
KNIGHT'S (Miss) Autobiography, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	,,	20 0
MACAULAY'S (Lord) Biographies, 8vo. edition	,,	6 12
MARTMAN'S History of the Thirty Years' Peace, 3 vols. 8vo. cloth	,,	34 0
McGREGOR'S British Empire from January 1, 2 vols. 8vo.	,,	16 0
MAZZINI'S (G) Royalty and Republicanism in India, 12mo. cloth	,,	2 8
MEADOWS (T) The Chinese, their Civilization, &c. &c., 8vo. cloth	,,	11 4
MOORE'S (T) Life, &c. by LORD J. RUSSELL, 8vo. cloth gilt	,,	7 8
MULLER'S History of Sanskrit Literature, 8vo. cloth	,,	14 0
NAPIER'S (Sir W.) Peninsula War, 6 vols. 8vo. cloth	,,	37 8
NELSON'S (R.) Life by Dr. SHEPHERD, 8vo. cloth	,,	8 0
O'BYRNE'S Naval Biographical Dictionary, crown 8vo. cloth *reduced to*	,,	10 0
PETERBOROUGH'S (Earl of) Life by ELIOT WARBURTON, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	,,	8 0
PITT'S (W.) LIFE. By EARL STANHOPE. Vols. 3 and 4, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	24 0
PORSON'S (R.) LIFE. By REV. J. WATSON, 8vo. cloth	,,	7 8
PRESCOTT'S (W. H.) History of Peru, 1 vol.	,,	3 4
——— Mexico 1 vol.	,,	3 4
——— Ferdinand and Isabella 1 vol.	,,	3 4
ST. JOHN'S (H.) Four Conquests of England, 2 vols. 8vo	,,	20 0
SEWELL'S (Miss) Ancient History 12mo. cloth	,,	3 4
STRICKLAND'S (J.) Rome—Regal and Republican, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	6 12
STRICKLAND'S (Miss A.) Lives of Bachelor Kings of England, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	6 0
THIER'S Consulate and the Empire, translation. Vols. 18 and 19, 8vo. sewed, each	,,	3 12
TRELAWNEY'S (R.) Recollections of Shelley and Byron, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	6 0
WILSON'S (D. *Bishop of Calcutta*) Life by Bateman, crown 8vo. cloth	,,	6 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WANTED.

A CLERK fully competent to keep Books by Double Entry.—Address "G," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Lady's Maid, companion, or nurse. The Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of Hindustani. Address "A. G." care of the Printer of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

CUTLER & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz
Clarets	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	,, pts	,, ,,	18
	No. 2	Blue ,,	30
	,, pts	,, ,,	16
	No. 3	Yellow ,,	26
	,, pts	,, ,,	14
	No. 4	Green ,,	22
	,, pts	,, ,,	12
	Medoc	Red ,,	17
	,, pts	,, ,,	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.	38
	Brand C. & Co.	,, ,,	40
	Sparkling Nonpareil	,, ,,	52
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	,, ,,	38
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	,, ,,	40
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	,, ,,	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	,, ,,	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	,, ,,	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	,, ,,	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	,, ,,	35
	Braunberger	,, ,,	55
	Rudesheimer	,, ,,	27
	Hockheimer	,, ,,	20
	Black Seal	,, ,,	28
Port	,, ,,	Pts.	14
	Red Seal	,, ,,	34
	,, ,,	Pts.	12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	52
	Pale Amoroso	,, ,,	50
Sherry	Pale ,,	Brown ,,	36
	Light Golden	Green ,,	28
	Pale	Yellow ,,	22
	Pale	White ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
,, ,, ,,	(Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	,, White	,, Pts.	21
	,, White	,, Bottles	42
	,,	,, Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,,		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
,,		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BUCKTON CASTLE."
Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*,

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 23rd September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight		2s. 0 7-16d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do.	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	2s. 0¼d. 2s. 0 11-16d
Calcutta	At sight		100½
Madras	30 days' sight		99½
China	60 Do.	do.	220 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 pm. with divd
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto,
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	5½ premium.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	250	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	48 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	96 pr. ct. pm.
Private Banks.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,700 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	2½ pr. ct.	Par.
New £20 shares	87-4-1	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Sterling & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockjee Pittamber Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 425 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 225 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		99
Loan 1835-36		94½ to 94¾
Loan 1842-43		
Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Cowries	"	200
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	218
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	1064
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

London no homage offering.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2	15s.	0d. to £3	7s.	6d.
" (Seed)	£1	15s.	0d. to £2	0s.	0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2	12s.	6d. to £3	0s.	0d.
" (Seed)	Nominal.				
To China	Nominal.				
To Clyde					
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.				

PRICES CURRENT (22ND SEPTEMBER, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	430 to 435
Old Surat	"	440 to 445
Old Dholleras, and Bhowniggur	"	450 to 455
Old Oomrawutee	"	425 to 430
Old Comptah	"	428 to 430
Old Dharwar Sawjeed	"	590 to 595
Old Sunnes, and Nuggur	"	415 to 425
Old Verawal	"	415 to 420
Khandeish	"	410 to 415
Old Pearlnee	"	420 to 425
Old Accola	"	440 to 445
Old Mangalore	"	420 to 425
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,565.		
SUGAR—Kinsed, Candeish, at Rs.		7-6 to 7-6½ per cwt.
Bengal, Gunny	"	8¼ to 8½ nominal.
Singally mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Nigar (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
	"	28 to 29

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, Sept.* 13.)

THE price of oil in the Bazaar at the date of our last had a slightly downward tendency, and we were in the hope that the supply would be well maintained, but on the contrary, the incessant and extraordinary wet weather has prevented much being brought forward, and the retail rates have advanced. The quotation today is Rs. 97½ to 98, with a very firm market, and unless supplies come in more freely we cannot look for any help. The stock now in process of shipment and on hand is upwards of 1,400 selling tons, and there is still a considerable quantity on previous purchases to be delivered.

COIR YARN.—We have no change to notice in this article, the deliveries have been comparatively speaking small.

COFFEE.—No alteration has been reported, planters are still inclined to hold for Rs. 32 per cwt.

FREIGHTS.—At the present moment there is no Oil tonnage in harbour available, and we cannot give a correct quotation, we do not think, however, that any thing under £4, would be accepted. For measurement goods, we quote £3-7-6 to £3-10, and advancing.

The arrivals are *Fazel Barry, Fully Allum, Surge, Nusseral Manjeeth, and Teazer.*

From Tinnevelly our advices are to 9th instant, at which date the price of Cotton was nominally Rs. 220, but there were no buyers.

The *Veteran*, and *Maldon* had sailed for London, removing 12,805 Bales of Cotton.

There had been no arrivals, the vessels loading were the *New Great Britain, Malecite*, and *J. L. Hall*. The *Captain Cook* and *Sarah Sands*, being shortly expected, these with the vessels there loading, would remove this season's crop.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	4	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	"	1	6	0 "
10 days' sight	"	1	10	0 "
Madras, sight	"	0	10	0 "
3 days' sight	"	0	12	0 "
30 days' sight	"	1	6	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	1	8	0 "
10 days' sight	"	1	14	0 "
London, 6 mths' sight	"	2s.	1 1/16d.	documts.
6 mths' sight	"	2s.	015/16d.	Credts.
Sight	"	2s.	0¼d.	

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
By telegraph from Madras.

5½ per cent.		110½
5 "	do.	104
4 "	do.	93

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at fixed one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at sight or payable at usance for sums under £20. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards			
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	2	per ct.	per annum.
Do. do. 6 do.	3	"	"
Do. do. 12 do.	4	"	"
	5	"	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

FIRST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, on on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.		
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, at May 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYSAR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURG.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IARLAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of and less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange Direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registery of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. H. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARRING,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
Sept. 22	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—Several natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Caduceus*, for Havre.
P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, for China, &c.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Aden.

Nussoure.—300 packages Coffee, 2 packages Herabole, 1 package Wax, 31 packages Ivory, 46 Packages Cotton, 2 packages Merchandise.

From Swan Sea and Goa.

Brig *Compania Commercial de Goa.*—34 bales Twists, 168 tons Coals.

From Mauritius.

Myaram Dyaram.—6,462 bags Sugar, 69 packages Old Copper, 1 box Syrup, 7 bags Dollars, 2 boxes Sovereigns.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Oriental Empire.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

For Liverpool.

Egeria.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Eurochydon.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Gaddum and Co. ; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Hirjee Khetesy ; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Dhunjee Manock ; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Gella Girdhur ; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Vuluddass Vusunjee; 26 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Daythee Dewjee.

Negotiator.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Toolsidass Nursidass ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dinshaw Manekjee.

Hakneman.—70 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Ratli Brothers ; 500 bundles Sursee Seed, 750 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co. ; 400 bags Linseed, 200 cwt., Kessoo Waga ; 161½ bales Cotton, 565½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Beeston Castle.—50½ bales Cotton, 176¼ cwt., Sapoorjee Soraibjee Narelwall ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Lady Havelock.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.

Peerless.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Aaron Brown.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Kessoo Wags ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Ramcrustna Souzba and Co.

Egeria.—2 bags Linseed, 3 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Norwood.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha.

Veritas.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Intermann.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Manuck Pandoorung ; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Hormusjee Nesserwanjee.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nuserwanjee.

For Siam.

Nurbudda.—6 bales E. Piece Goods, Cursondass Vuruzdass ; 6 packages Sundries, Abdool Cader Essoofally.

For Galle.

Steamer *Salsette.*—3 cases Medicine, Wallace and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Salsette.*—52 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Salsette.*—2 boxes Printed Books, Hassud Khan.

Star.—86 boxes Country Soap, 67 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs., 3 casks Grease, 11 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs, G. Brustall and Co. ; 10 cases Colored E. P. Goods, 2,041 pieces, 1 parcel Samples, W. Nicol and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	... ... Bombay.
*246	Auckland, (paddle), ...	... ... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	... ... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... ... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb)	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel 4 (screw), Carew	... China.
205	Cumutjee, (fist) ...	... ... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley...	... China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen...	Bombay.
274	Ediersey, (flat),... ...	... ... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), ...	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce.....	... Bombay.
	Golconda, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender) ...	... ... Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood...	... Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner) ...	... ... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	... ... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),... ...	... ... River Indus.
385	Pianet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Seaborne ...	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
385	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	... River Indus.
260	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Wonley ...	... Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	... Bombay Harbour.
358	Tigris, 5 brigantine), ...	... ... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	... ... Advertise for sale.
*1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ...	... Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanggar.	
944	Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c. l. Sept. 18)
1003	Azuline, Manson—John Glover & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 8.)
1069	Boston Castle, Carney—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 5)
1325	Eurocldyon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 8)
875	Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.	(c. l. Aug. 7)
1328	Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 1)
1306	Inkerman—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 16)
865	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 9)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 19)
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 15)
1233	Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jemsetjee &Co.	(c. l. July 29)
871	Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Lathan & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 13)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. July 23)
910	Severn, Lewis—Leo Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 17)
1099	Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Sept. 6)
632	Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 1)
836	Victoria Bridge, Pesinston—Ritchie & Co.	
1131	War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR FALMOUTH.

492	Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 12)

FOR MARSEILLES.

407	Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.	

FOR HAVRE.

1006	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 23.)

FOR AKYAB.

847	Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.	

FOR CHINA, &c.

965	Salsette, (s), Dundas.	(c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

261	Dadloy—Nacoda.	(c. l. Sept. 15)

FOR KURRACHEE.

425	Tilly (s), Pike—P. and O. S. N. Company.	c.l. Sept. 16)

FOR CALCUTTA.

293	Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmail Sidick	(c.l. Aug. 27)
508	Kesuth, Bennett.—Alli Mohmed Khan.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadia.	(c. l. May 12)
600	Star, Thomas—Tudor Ice Company.	(c. l. Sept. 18)
1250	Witch of the Wave—Bramhall & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
200	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff.	
97	Amanthoi, Reyman, L. D. Padoa—H. A. L. Cadoo.	
700	Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie.—Mr. M.R. De Quadros.	
1360	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
435	Corings (s), Calder—P. and O. S. N. Co.	
650	Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.	
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	
270	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1134	Epaminondas, Hendley—Wallace & Co.	
445	Pearl Currins, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
834	Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.	
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.	
574	Glen Monarch, Lewis—Lawrence & Co.	
1057	Gloriana, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1218	Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	
1108	James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
781	James Livsay, W. C. Hrosel—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
109	Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.	
766	Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.—H. Biddick Dossal.	
391	Nurbudda, J. S. Tower—Cursondass Vurzdass.	
705	Pinstel Barroy, Nacoda—H. Esmail H. Hubib.	
1600	Pottinger. (Laid up.)	
159	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(For sale.)
1131	Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.	
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	
700	The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co.	
962	Tybarnia, Cook—Wallace & Co.	
680	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200	Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.	
940	Malta, (s), King.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

899	Alexander, Tojdar—McIver & Co.	
656	Phoebe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co. Bourdon.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

403	Washington, Manand—B. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

405	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

710	Ukko	
650	Clare, Peters	
491	Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.	
1070	Helsella, Dalison.	
	Magna Bona—Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—September 10, Ships *Bora* and *Maria Hay*, (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 18, H. M. Steamer *Sphinx*, A. H. Hodges, from Rangoon 10th September.

COCHIN.

ARRIVALS.—September 7, Ship *Fazel Barry*, Nusser, from Bombay.
Ship *Futty Allum*, Theasle, from Bombay.
Bark *Surge*, Bin Abdoola, from Bombay.
S. Brig *Nusseral

result has been that the income, drawn from the paying pupils, has been more than doubled during the last three years. "It is well known that, throughout the world the labours of missionaries are impeded, the example of pious men neutralized, and the progress of the Gospel retarded, from the general indifference to vital religion—to say nothing more— manifested by nominal Christians living in the midst of benighted nations." We know enough of this in India. The obvious remedy, so far as the shores of the Mediterranean are concerned, is to endeavour to train the English boys—the future settlers—in the knowledge and in the love of Christ, and thereby remove the stumbling-block, and prevent the reproof—"Physician, heal thyself." The College of St. Julian's, Malta, meets this demand. The principal, contemplating the question from the midst of the scene, with the materials around him, expresses,—"the conviction that the importance of this department would be generally acknowledged were it possible to represent how intimately the successful employment of a *native agency* for the enlightenment of the countries of the east is interwoven with the education of the rising generation *of Europeans* now planted in these countries."

We have now noticed first the object of the College, which is, the enlightenment of the east by the preparing and careful training of missionaries, School-masters, Scripture-readers, Interpreters, Physicians, &c., with the view of providing Missionary Societies with well-qualified NATIVE AGENTS. 2nd. The course of study pursued in the College, which all will agree is thorough and complete, and under the best of management. 3rd, the department of paying pupils, which we have shewn to be essential to the high standing of the Institution. We would now recommend the Institution to our readers, either as a missionary scheme, or as a home for their children where they may be thoroughly educated under affectionate and able Superintendence, and in a climate more likely to agree with them, after some years residence in India than our own trying and variable English climate. The terms for paying pupils, are very reasonable "Terms for board and education in the paying school, for boys, under the age of eleven £35 a year, and above that age, £45; and in the College, £60." When two or more brothers receive their education at the Institution, there is an abatement of ten per cent allowed on the terms of education.

The pupils in the school and college are allowed to attend the public worship of the church of their religious creed. Considerable attention has been of late years given by the principal to raise the standard of secular instruction, to improve the internal arrangements, and in every way to elevate the college, so as to command the respect of Europeans, and, by securing the confidence of parents, obtain the control of the intellectual and moral training of their sons. We hope that these exertions may be crowned with success; that this department may soon become a self-sustaining one; and that the pupils educated in it may become a blessing not only to the native students of the college, but to all with whom they may hereafter come in contact.

We shall conclude this notice with the concluding extract from the report of the Committee of which the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury is President. "The maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire, as settled at the termination of the Crimean war, is admitted by British politicians and Christians to be essential both to the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, and to the continued enjoyment of that religious liberty so indispensable for the dissemination of the pure scriptural light of Christinity throughout vast regions of Asia and Africa. The attainment of this great end must, however, mainly depend, under God, on the ascendancy of the influence of England in those countries, since the dismemberment and partition of the Turkish Empire is known long to have formed part of the foreign secret policy of France and Russia; and should their designs be realized, it is to be feared religious liberty will cease, and the present free circulation of the Bible be prohibited. The people of England have very recently afforded Turkey a signal proof of their willingness to promote her temporal welfare by the loan of their gold; may it not be hoped that, influenced by higher and nobler motives, they will show equal readiness in giving her their moral and religious support? It is viewed in this light that the plans of the Malta Protestant College, for educating the people in our language, our civilization, and our Christianity, assume a truly national character; and the Committee earnestly desire to go forward in this great and good work, in the hope of blotting out, with the blessing of God, the reproach of Britain's long neglect of those Eastern regions, whence, in earlier ages, Western Europe first received the light of the Gospel, and the blessings of civilization."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 18*th Sept.*, 5-50 P.M.

Steamer *Madras* sailed for Australia.

GALLE, 18*th Sept.*, 6 P.M.

Steamer *Candia* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 18*th Sept.*, 8-30 P.M.

Steamer *Columbian* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 19*th Sept.*, 7-45 A.M.

Steamer *Orissa*, from Bombay, anchored.

GALLE, 19*th Sept.*, 12-25 noon.

Steamer *Sicvia* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 19*th Sept.*, 9-25 P.M.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for China.

LOCAL.

We are informed that a rather extensive landslip took place on the road down the Thull Ghaut, between Egutpoora and Kussarah, on Sunday morning last, by which the traffic on the road was delayed for some two hours, and this mishap likewise involved a corresponding delay in the train for Bombay. The fall of rock and earth happened about four miles from Egutpoora on the Kussarah side and completely blocked up the road for some distance. After a short delay steps were taken to get the passengers and the light luggage across the debris. Fortunately there was nothing near the spot at the time when the fall took place so that no accident occurred. These slips of earth are of somewhat frequent occurrence especially during the wet season, but the present one was of considerably greater extent than usual. Steps were immediately taken to clear the road which by this time has doubtless been effected.

PARSEE LIBERALITY.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck has presented the munificent sum of twenty-five thousand Rupees to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zend and Pehlvi College, which is about to be established in Bombay. The idea of founding such a school as this originated with the Dowager Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who has set apart a large sum of money for the purpose; and the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has undertaken to contribute one hundred Rupees a month towards the maintenance of the school for the period of three years. With the liberal offer of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, we have no doubt the school will be placed on a firm footing, and will be the means of promoting the diffusion of the sacred languages among the Parsees.

THE third Criminal Sessions of 1862, will commence in the High Court of Judicature, on Thursday next the 25th instant, Mr. Justice Couch presiding. The calendar of prisoners is up to this time light. Up to yesterday afternoon there were twenty two cases committed for trial by the Magistrates implicating thirty prisoners. Of these there is one case of murder; one of cutting and wounding; three of forgery; one of cheating; two of house-breaking; one of receiving stolen property; two of uttering counterfeit coin; one of criminal breach of trust; one of conspiracy and eight of theft. Seven of these cases were committed to the Sessions by Mr. Crawford; six by Mr. Oliver, and nine by Mr. Brown.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE COMMON GAOL.—By the return for the week ending 18th September, it appears that there were 78 prisoners under sentence of hard labour in the above prison, one of whom was a European and the remainder Natives; without labour 9 Natives and 30 awaiting trial, 3 of them Europeans and 27 Natives; making a total of 117 prisoners on the Criminal side, on the Civil side of the gaol there were 71 prisoners, making a grand total of 188 altogether in confinement.

PRISONERS IN HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The report sent in by the Marshal of the above prison shows that on the 20th instant there were no less than 313 prisoners undergoing confinement. 89 were committed from the late Supreme Court; from the Court of Petty Sessions 18; Magistrates of Police 171; Military Courts Martial, Europeans 31; Naval Court Martial, European 1 and Military Courts Martial, Natives, 3. During the past week 35 prisoners were received, 24 released and 4 were on the sick report.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 20th September 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	1,18,60,046
Other Deposits	,,	1,16,46,368
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	14,53,742
Rest	,,	2,89,675
	Rupees... ,,	3,04,74,831

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	55,21,148
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	11,54,190
Bills discounted	,,	45,36,323
Dead Stock	,,	6,68,502
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	35,84,043
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash Rs. 62,13,676		
Securities ,, 16,46,370		
	,,	78,60,046
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	71,50,579
	Rupees...	3,04,74,831

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 14th Sept. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 57,588.

Amount	Rs.	27,100	0 8
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	22,458	8 10
Total...	Rs.	49,558	9 6

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¾ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 41,934.

Amount	Rs.	19,055	13 5
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	13,227	10 9
Total...	Rs.	32,283	8 2

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 21st September 1862.

GOA.—Cloudy, S.W. steady.

KOLAPORE.—Cloudy and calm, moderate breeze from South.

At 9 A.M., 22nd September 1862.

BROACH.—Cloudy, S.W. strong. Ther. 60.

BULSAR.—Rainy, S.W. light.

KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, S.W. light.

SURAT.—Rainy, W.S.W.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Sept. 14th	0 0	0 0	0 0
,, 15th	0 28	0 10	0 0
,, 16th	0 55	0 75	0 54
,, 17th	0 10	0 0	0 35
,, 18th	2 47	3 4	0 35
,, 19th	1 18	1 9	2 14
,, 20th	0 21	0 27	0 93
For the Week	4 79	4 25	4 31
Previously Registered	60 44	58 45	58 6
Total fall	65 23	62 70	62 37

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE following Corrected List of Telegraph Offices, for the month of September 1862, is published for general information:—

Agra.	Kurrachee.
Ahmedabad.	Kusmore.
Ahmednuggur.	Kyouk Phyoo. (C)
Akyab.	
Allahabad.	Lahore.
Allyghur.	Lucknow.
Arracepore.	
Attock.	Madras.
	Malableshwar. (C)
Balasore.	Malabar Point. (G)
Bangalore.	Malligaum.
Bareilly.	Munsar.
Baroda.	Mathoran. (G)
Barrackpore.	Masulipatam.
Belgaum.	Meerut.
Belgaey.	Meerjhee.
Benares.	Mercara.
Beora.	Midnapore.
Berhampore.	Mirzapore.
Beswarah.	Moulmein.
Bhaugulpore.	Mow.
Bimlipatam.	Moradabad.
Bombay.	Mount (Madras.)
Broach.	Mud Point.
Buddeona.	Murree.
Bulsar.	Mysore.
Burdwan.	
Burhee.	Nasf.
	Nagpore.
Calcutta.	Nalkee Tal.
Calicut.	Nassick.
Caligapatam.	Nogapatam.
Cannanore.	Nellore.
Cawnpore.	Noggur Parkur.
Chanda.	Ongole.
Chicacole.	Ootacamund.
Chinsurg.	
Cochin.	Padeng. (C)
Coconada.	Parell. (G)
Colombo.	Patna.
Camilla.	Paumben.
Cuttack.	Pegu.
	Peshawur.
Dacca.	Phillour. (T)
Daposoie. (G)	Pondicherry.
Deesa.	Poona.
Dehree.	Prome.
Delhi.	Pusteoottah.
Dera Gazee Khan.	
Dera Ishmael Khan.	Rajmahal.
Dharwar.	Rajunpore.
Dhoolia.	Ramoo.
Diamond Harbour.	Rangoon.
Doulutpore. (T)	Ranneegunge.
Dowlaishwarum.	Rawul Pindee.
	Reva.
Furreedpore.	Roorkee.
Futtyghur.	Rustumpore. (T)
Fyzabad.	
	Sattara.
Galle.	Saugor Island.
Goa.	Sawunt Warree. (TC)
Gwalior.	Seepree.
Guindy. (G)	Seonee.
	Seroor. (C)
Hauzada.	Shajehanpore.
Hooghly Point.	Shikarpore.
Hurdwar.	Shoaygheen.
Hydrabad (Deccan).	Sironcha.
Hydrabad (Sind).	Simla.
	Sukkur.
Indore.	Surat.
Jacobabad.	Tarcosha.
Jessore.	Tbayetmoo.
Jubbulpore.	Tonghoo.
Jullunder.	Tuticorin.
Kalwi Mahim. (T)	Umballa.
Kandy.	Umritsar.
Karrical.	
Keamarree.	Vellore.
Kedgeree.	Vingorla.
Khull.	Vizagapatam.
Kolapore.	Vizianagram.
Kookrahatty.	
Kotree.	Warungu'.
Kurnool.	

C. DOUGLAS, Lieutenant Colonel,
Director General of Telegraphs in India

N.B.—The offices marked (C) are temporarily closed. Those marked (T) are temporary. Those marked (G) are Governor's Offices in Bombay and Madras Presidencies which are only open when the Governors of those Presidencies are residing near them.

W. WICKHAM,
Superintendent Government Telegraphs.
Bombay, 15th September 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 22ND SEPT.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.

PUTRID MEAT.—Shabun Kirutkur, a Mahomedan butcher, was charged with exposing for sale meat unfit for the food of man.

Mr. Watson, Market Inspector, stated that the prisoner was exposing for sale a quantity of meat that was in a decomposed state. The meat had since been destroyed.

His Worship considered the charge to be fully proved against the defendant and fined him ten rupees.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Nathoo Narrayan was charged with having in his possession, on the 22nd instant, three cakes of opium of the value of Rs. 27, which might be reasonably suspected of having been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

Police sepoy No. 308 stated, that on this day (22nd instant,) at about 12 o'clock he saw the prisoner coming out of a warehouse near the Custom House. He seized him and found two cakes of opium in his waistcloth and in his turban. It was worth Rs. 27.

The prisoner made no defence.

His Worship considered the case proved against the prisoner, and fined him Rs. 40.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT OF A COAT.—Frederick Smith and Thomas Kingsley, were charged with stealing a coat of the value of Rs. 8, the property of Mr. Macnee, on the 21st instant.

Paulo d'Este, butler in the employ of the prosecutor, stated that he saw the coat safe in his master's room at Colaba on the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock; and at 12 o'clock the same morning he saw the prisoner Smith going out of the compound with the coat in his possession. The coat was missing from the place where it was hanging the first thing in the morning. The second prisoner was in the compound, and they both passed through the gate together and ran away. The second prisoner did not have the coat; it was the property of his master, Mr. Macnee, and was valued at 8 Rs.

Cross-examined by the prisoner Kingsley,—Witness saw the prisoner Kingsley go out of the gate and run towards the sea beach.

Police Sepoy No. 456, stated that the last witness complained to him on the day in question, and he saw the prisoners running and seized them on the beach. He found the coat in the possession of the first prisoner.

Mr. Constable Bailey stated, that the prisoners were brought to him on Sunday, charged with having stolen a coat. The Police Sepoy told him that the coat was found stuffed under the jacket of the first prisoner.

Smith in defence said, that he was in a state of intoxication when he went to Colaba and did not know what he was doing. He admitted having been in the compound, but was quite unable to say what had happened there.

Kingsley, in defence said, that at the request of the other prisoner he went with him to Colaba, Smith informed him that he was going to visit a gentleman, and accordingly went into the house and shortly afterwards returned with a coat which he said had been given to him by the gentleman. He (Kingsley) believed that Smith was telling him the truth, and therefore supposed that he had come by the coat honestly.

His Worship said that there was not sufficient evidence to implicate Kingsley, and therefore he would be discharged. The charge, however, had been proved against Smith, and therefore he would be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three months with hard labour.

TORTURING A BUGGY-HORSE.—Jumall Adum, a hack buggy-driver was charged with torturing his horse on Bombay Green on the 21st instant.

Police Sepoy No. 767 who took the prisoner into custody, stated that the prisoner offered him a bribe of one rupee to let him off. The witness then proved the case against the prisoner.

The European Police Constable corroborated the testimony of the last witness as to the condition of the horse.

His Worship said that the charge against the prisoner had been fully proved, and fined him three rupees, and ordered the rupee that had been given to the police sepoy as a bribe to be placed in the poor-box.

PETTY THEFT.—Allarnckia Alloo was charged with stealing a quantity of copper nails of the value of Rs. 2-8-0, the property of Sallay Mahomed Jusub.

The prosecutor said that the prisoner was his servant but he knew nothing about the matter of his own knowledge.

Police sepoy 171 stated, that this morning at about 6 o'clock he saw the prisoner go to a Marwarree's shop and offer the nails for sale. He told witness that he brought them from a ship.

Ossman Ahmed said that he was chief mate of the ship *Faszul Curreem*; and that he knew the prisoner, as he had been employed on board the ship, which has lately been undergoing repairs, it had just been taken out of dock. Witness believed the nails to have been taken out of the old sheathing, and that they were the property of the owner and were of the value of Rs. 2-8. The prisoner had no authority to take them.

Prisoner had nothing to say in his defence except that he found them in the sweepings.

His Worship said that the prisoner was found guilty of the charge preferred against him, and sentenced him to two months imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A RAILWAY SERVANT.—Coostna Rhagoo, a Porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of oil of the value of three annas which might reasonably be supposed to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily for the same.

A Police Ramosee on duty at the Boree Bunder Railway station stated, that he searched the prisoner as he was about to leave the station and found in his coat pocket the bottle of oil produced. There was no one in attendance from the Railway Company.

A Police Havildar proved that the prisoner was brought to him by the last witness, and charged with stealing the oil which had been found in his possession.

The prisoner in his defence said that he had lately been employed as a Muccadum, and that there was enmity against him, and in consequence the oil had been put in his pocket, as he was leaving the station in a hurry he did not notice what was in the coat pocket when he put it on. The Police seized him at the gate. He had a witness to prove the enmity against him.

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case so that the witness for the prisoner might be summoned.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 22nd Sept. 1862.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

STEALING A CHAIR.—Russool Khan, a Mahomedan, known to the Police as a "damaged character," was charged with stealing a chair of the value of Rs. 2½, the property of Hormusjee Cookerjee. On Sunday night at nine o'clock, the prosecutor saw the chair safe in his stable, and the following morning he missed it. In consequence of information he received he went to the Police Station and found the prisoner in custody of a policeman. The prisoner had been seen carrying the chair along the Falkland Road, and not being able to account for its possession when challenged by the policeman, he was arrested and lodged in the chowkey.

Prisoner was found guilty, and being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

STEALING A BRASS POT.—Gainoo Rama was charged with stealing a brass *lota* containing oil, of the value of Rs. 5, the property of Canjee Dewjee. It appeared that on Wednesday last, the prosecutor employed the prisoner to serve at a dinner party given by his master at Maluxmee. He accompanied the cart with the vessels and utensils from his master's house to Maluxmee. On Friday the vessels were taken back in a cart. The prosecutor and prisoner walked behind the cart, the latter carrying in his hand a brass pot containing ten seers of oil. Two or three other persons were walking with them. When they reached Cowasjee Patell's Tank, prosecutor missed the prisoner with the pot of oil. Report was made to the Police, and the prisoner was apprehended.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT OF A BUGGY LAMP.—Ragoo Essoo and Rama Janoo were charged with stealing one buggy lamp and one coat from the stable of Cowasjee Pallonjee. The first prisoner was in the habit of visiting the prosecutor's groom and sometimes slept in the stables. On Sunday night last the groom became intoxicated and went to sleep, whereupon the prisoner took the opportunity to make away with the lamp and coat. The groom missing the articles the following morning reported the circumstance to the Police. Ragoo was arrested and he confessed his guilt and pointed out the second prisoner, a blacksmith, with whom he had deposited the articles. The blacksmith produced the articles to the policeman. "Prisoners were found guilty; and the first of them was sentenced to three months' and the second to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

In the Goods of Narron Dewa, deceased—Oomerbai widow *vs.* Nanbaee Nursey Lilla. (Part heard).

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE BRANCH.

17TH SEPT. 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, C. J., MR. JUSTICE HEBBERT AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON).

MURDER.—At the Court of Sessions held at Sholapore in August last before the Hon'ble G. A. Hobart, Hunmunta Nurseo, a herds boy, aged fourteen years, was tried for murder under Section 302 of the Penal Code. The Session Judge recorded the following finding:—

The prisoner was charged with having murdered a boy named Shekoo. He denied the charge. Yemuna (the first witness) deposed that she is the mother of Shekoo, whom she saw last alive one morning about nine o'clock, at which time he was playing with prisoner, and his sister in their father's house. As he did not come home when she expected, she made enquiries, and in the evening, there was a rumour of his having been murdered, and she went with a crowd of other persons to the bed of a nulla about half a mile from the village, and there she saw the dead body of Shekoo with bloody wounds about the head. He had on him the ornaments which he was wearing when she had last seen him. Prisoner was there (having come there with others, or, perhaps, having been brought there). His *dhotur* and *cholua* were examined there (suspicion having been excited against him), and there were some marks of blood on both, and on his chest there were marks of blood, and the middle finger of his left hand was bruised. Prisoner said his had been hurt by his lifting the body of Shekoo. Though it was then evening, there was quite light enough to see all this. On this evidence, the Court remarked that, the deponent is apparently a completely trustworthy witness, and there was no ground for supposing her to be prejudiced against the prisoner. Ergo deposed to having seen prisoner and deceased about noon of the day, on which, in the evening, he saw Shekoo's dead body, walking together towards Hunmunta's (father's) field. Shekoo was then well and unhurt. Hunmun deposed that one evening, between five or three months ago, he saw the dead body of Shekoo in the bed of the nulla which runs through his field, and that belonging to prisoner's father. He did not see prisoner there, though all the village was there, and he saw Yemuna, Shekoo's mother, there in the crowd. It was a point noticeable for the defence that, whereas Yemuna deposed that prisoner was also in the crowd assembled there and that his clothes were examined there, and that he made a certain criminatory admission, this deponent said, that he did not see prisoner there at all. At the same time, the Court thought it not inconsistent with Yemuna's veracity to suppose, that in so great a crowd one person may have seen the prisoner there, and another person may not; and therefore, unless there should be other grounds for disbelieving Yemuna's assertion in this particular, and there were none, the Court would not hold her credit damaged by this apparent discrepancy in the evidence. The witness Anoo deposed, that on the morning of the day when there was a rumour of Shekoo having been murdered, the prisoner, as usual, took his morning meal in her house at about nine o'clock; and, after that, he went out and returned at noon. She heard of the murder later in the day, at which time prisoner being in the house, she asked him, if he knew anything about it. He answered, that he and another boy (naming him) had killed Shekoo. She did not observe anything noticeable about his clothes. The Court remarked on this evidence that on the *dhotur* produced in evidence, and which Yemuna has declared to be just like the *dhotur* prisoner used to wear, there were a few stains of blood only, which need not have attracted the attention of an unobservant person. The witness Nagia deposed, that he apprehended prisoner at his father's house on the day on which the murder was reported. He apparently did not notice anything observable about prisoner's clothes then. He said he examined the clothes next day, and that the *dhotur* was spotted with blood, and that, being questioned about the marks of blood, he gave no answer. This man seemed to have thought it his business chiefly to track the footmarks about the spot where the corpse was found; but he did not do this till the next morning, when he admits many persons had been there previously to see the corpse, and, among them, it appears, the prisoner. If the mark of his foot was found there next morning, therefore, that is no evidence to support the charge. This man was either a very unwilling or very stupid witness, and the Court could with difficulty extract evidence from him. Vittul Balcrishna proved the Inquest report written by the Foujdar on the given opinion of members of a jury assembled to report on the apparent cause of Shekoo's death. The jury were of opinion that the boy Shekoo was killed by having been beaten on the head with a stone. The prisoner's defence contained nothing worthy of notice. It was a denial of the charge, but not supported by any evidence or argument worthy of comment. Thus, it appeared, from the evidence for the prosecution to be shewn, that at a little before noon, prisoner was seen in company with deceased, who was then unhurt walking towards his field; that very shortly afterwards he had returned to his home; that at a few hours later the rumour of Shekoo's murder was spread about in the village; and a relative of prisoner's (Anoo) asked him if he knew how it had happened, and he said at once that he and another boy had killed Shekoo. Being presently apprehended on suspicion, he was taken to the spot where the body was, and there it was noticed, that there were marks of blood on his clothes, and that he made an admission, which shewed that he had been with deceased at the time of his death. The death of Shekoo was apparently caused by wounds on the head with a stone. Such a manner of wounding another would not necessarily cause many marks of blood on the murderer's clothing, yet some marks (which were unsatisfactorily accounted for by the prisoner; the account given at the trial being different from what he gave, according to Yemuna's testimony when the blood was first discovered on him) were still visible on a *dhotur* in evidence, which *dhotur* prisoner did not say was not his, and which Yemuna said was like that he used to wear. Two stones were also produced in evidence, on which there were marks of blood. These stones were sent up by the Foujdar. There is a strong presumption, that they were brought from the place where the corpse of Shekoo was found, though there was only evidence to shew, that they were sent up by the Foujdar as evidence in this case. Their identity was not indispensably necessary. The deceased was found lying dead in the dry bed of a nulla, with wounds on the head, which apparently were the effects of blows given with a stone. What particular stone was used in the infliction was not of material consequence. Before deciding the case on this evidence, the Court had to consider, whether additional evidence should not be sent for; but eventually decided that there was no necessity for delaying decision for such evidence. The Court regrets, however, that additional evidence should not have been sent for before the trial came on, and will notice to the Magistrate (Mr. R. Phillipps) the evidence in this case, which should have been, though it was not, forwarded. With such evidence, as that above commented on, the Court considered no other conclusion could be arrived at then that Shekoo died from the effects of blows on the head given with a stone by prisoner Hunmunta; and as there was not in evidence any ground for supposing the act to have been accidental, nor excusable, nor even committed under extenuating circumstances that the killing amounted to murder. The following remarks will be communicated to the Magistrate. The *cholua*, which prisoner was wearing when he was apprehended, should, as well as the *dhotur*, have been forwarded as evidence in the case. The stick measure of a footprint found near Shekoo's corpse was in two pieces when it arrived at the Sessions Court. Such articles of evidence lose value, unless care is taken to produce them perfect at the trial. The Patell Bhicajee would have been a valuable witness in this case, and better than Nagia, both from his position in life and the part he took in the preliminary enquiry into the circumstances of the murder. He would, also, have been able to prove, probably, that the *dhotur* in evidence was actually that which prisoner was wearing when he was apprehended. He, probably, too, would have been able to shew that the stones produced in evidence were found near Shekoo's corpse; neither of which points the witness Nagia could prove. The Court, differing from the Assessors, finds that Hunmunta Nurseo is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz., that he has committed the offence of murder, and directs that he be hanged by the neck until he is dead. The said Hunmunta Nurseo is, at the same time, informed that this Court, in submitting these proceedings for the confirmation of the Sudder Court, will recommend that a secondary punishment shall be substituted for the punishment awarded in the above sentence.

The conviction and sentence being subject to the confirmation of the Judges of the High Court, the proceedings were accordingly reviewed by them. Mr. Justice Hebbert, and Mr. Justice Newton were both of opinion that the conviction and sentence should be reversed; the Chief Justice, however, dissented from this opinion.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—It is ordered that the said conviction and sentence be reversed, and that the said Hunmunta Nurseo be discharged.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

We learn that the Chamber of Commerce are about to petition the Government, or have already done so, to keep the Custom House open, particularly the Import and Export departments, during the twelve days of the ensuing Doorga Poojah holidays, closing only on the three poojah days.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 10.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY, the lately appointed Agent to the East India Cotton Agency of London, has certainly allowed no grass to grow beneath his feet. He has applied to the Government for a lease of a certain quantity of ground to be used for a cotton depôt, on the line of railway in Berar, and his request has, of course, been granted. Unlike Manchester, who simply consults her own interests with a greater and more apparent show of open selfishness than is usual even in this work-a-day world, the Government of India, when left to itself and unfettered in its action, is only too willing to encourage any project tending to develope the cultivation of this important production, and no request of the above nature has ever been refused in so far as the power of the Government here is concerned. But we should recommend the Agent of the East India Cotton Agency not to be too sanguine; for after considering over the matter for a couple of years or so, Sir Charles Wood may all of a sudden, when the depôt buildings, &c., are completed, refuse to acknowledge the grant and veto the action of this Government. He can do so if he likes, for there is no one to prevent him; the members of the House of Commons at large not knowing where Berar is, and the general public not caring.—*Englishman, Sept.* 11.

WE understand that the command of the 10th Regiment N. I., at Dinapore, rendered vacant by the promotion of Colonel McPherson, to the Brigade Staff, is to be conferred upon Major G. Strangways, of the late 71st N. I., and for some time past attached to the first named corps. The nomination is a good one, as Major Strangways is an excellent officer, who has done good service.—*Id.*

THE Court Martial which assembled in Fort William, for the trial of Lieutenant McNair, of the late 73rd N. I., and subsequently of the East India Regiment at Dacca, closed its proceedings on Tuesday: and they were immediately forwarded to his Excellency the Commander-in Chief, at Simlah. Of course the finding and sentence of the Court are unknown; but we venture to prophesy that, after all the trouble and expense to which the prisoner has put the Government and its officers, the Commander-in-Chief will, in carrying out the verdict of the court, do no more than Lieutenant McNair was perfectly willing to do of his own accord—that is, dissever the connection between himself and Her Majesty's service.—*Id.*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DOUGLAS, Director General of Electric Telegraphs, being naturally willing to turn an honest penny for the Government in these hard times, reported to the Secretary to Government that by carrying out the provisions and penalties of the new Signal Act against a number of offending ship captains and pilots, a very pretty pecuniary haul could be made. The Director General represented that thirty ships, with thirty captains and pilots on board, had sported thirty different names and numbers, although signalled to do so; the thirty captains rendering themselves, by the provisions of the Act, liable to a fine of one thousand rupees each, and the thirty pilots to a fine of five hundred rupees each, total Rs. 45,000. Reference was, we believe, made to the Master Attendant, who was directed to call upon the accused for explanation or defence; upon which the thirty captains and the thirty pilots averred, and we believe with perfect truth, that, they had duly and as the Act directs, hoisted thirty names and numbers, but that either from calms or thick weather they may have been undistinguishable, and that consequently, they were not justly liable to any penalty, and would not pay any; and they have not paid. As yet, we believe, the Act has not brought in a half-penny to the public exchequer.—*Id.*

COCHIN.

WE do not remember experiencing, such a succession of bad weather in the early part of September, as we have done this year. During the week, there has only been one dry day,—we cannot even use the word fine—and the quantity of rain now guaged amounts to 10²½ inches, considerably above the average, and as we have yet to get the October rains, the total for the year will no doubt be a heavy one.—*Courier, Sept.* 13.

WE have been kindly favored with the perusal of a private telegram announcing the burning of a Cochin ship somewhere off the Cape, name unknown. A quantity of oil casks, burnt staves, and burnt junk having been washed on shore at Cape "Recife" but no appearance of any wreck or ropes. The marks made out are those of Messrs. Wilson, Ritchie & Co., Messrs. Brice & Co., and Messrs. Lawson Brothers & Co. There are also two casks—Nos. 123 and 167 marked C. W. On consulting the manifests, we cannot name with any degree of certainty the ship, as in none of the later ships from this were the above three firms shippers of oil together, there is apparently some confusion about the marks. The numbers and mark of C. W. however evidently points to the *Silistria*, 394 tons, Captain J. Multer, which vessel left this for London, with a general cargo on 25th May last.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

(From the Englishman, September 10.)

WE are glad to see that the Bombay press are unanimous in calling upon the merchants of that city to increase their subscriptions to the Lancashire Relief Fund. By the last statement only some seven thousand pounds had been sent from thence, and well may be it asked, why is this not fifty thousand? It has been stated there upon excellent authority that two months ago the profits which had then been realized upon the advance in the price of cotton amounted to fully five crores of rupees. It must have largely increased since then. We hear that a Parsee millionaire has made upwards of eighty lakhs by his shipments, realizing in some instances a hundred per cent. profit; many of his countrymen and other native merchants have made enormous profits; nor have Europeans been idle. Two well known English houses are said to have made from forty to fifty lakhs each, and others have profited largely, though to a lesser amount. In fact all those who shipped a few months ago or even more recently must make money. Surely a tithe of these profits would not be too much to subscribe, for the relief of those who are suffering from that cause which has filled the pockets of the Bombay merchants. Good profits, though on a smaller scale have been made in Calcutta upon cotton, we hear talk of 50 and 60 per cent. We can only hope that a portion of these will go to the Lancashire Fund. The subscription list is still open to gentlemen who can pause a moment in their calculation of enormous and unexpected profits, to listen to the moan of a patient people suffering from no fault of their own from equally unforeseen calamity.

But meantime we have lying idly at hand that great overflow of English liberality which cannot be applied to the special purpose for which it was intended. The Famine in the North-West was past before England could send to India the £80,000 with which the "powers that be" were puzzled what to do when it was poured in upon them. By the time the Cotton Famine has "clemmed" its thousands, and driven thousands more to distant lands, those same powers that be may find out that they have given a monstrous illustration of the poet's philosophic utterance that—

"Evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as by want of heart!"

We want to see this money, which is the result of British generosity run wild, restored in this hour of Britain's urgent necessity.

Whether practicable or advisable or not, we are glad to receive letters from correspondents advocating their views with regard to the best means of affording some relief to our distressed countrymen in the manufacturing districts of England, by means of this surplus of the North-Western Province Famine Fund. Agitation will alone rouse from their lethargy those in whom the powers of dealing with it are vested. We are glad to know that, though late, people are interesting themselves in the heavy calamity, and to believe that such an amount of moral pressure will be brought to bear upon the committee of the fund that in some shape or way, this, at present useless money, may be utilized in the noblest manner by aiding those who subscribed so large a portion of it and who have now come to the direst want from no fault of their own. That it is better to give a man work than money to be spent in idleness, is a political dogma which no one will attempt to gainsay, and it is from this text that one correspondent urges the advisability of employing the Famine Relief Funds in the purchase of cotton which may give employment to a portion at all events of the starving operative. Now the motive is praiseworthy enough, but the question of the feasibility or advisability of the step may be simply and emphatically answered by—No! In the first place the export of cotton from this for the month of August last reached nearly 4½ million pounds representing at a fair rate from £260,000 to £250,000 sterling. What an immediate amount of good would the employment of £80,000 in the manner suggested, do, when surrounded as the expenditure must be by miles of read tape. Again supposing the sum spent in cotton as suggested, the next thing would be the negociation of bills drawn on the Liverpool agents. And we can assure our correspondent that the margin required by the Banks is so large, consequent upon the fearfully enhanced value of the commodity, that the amount left by the sale of the bill for future shipments would be very much diminished from the original sum. Again the difficulty of obtaining agents would be very great, if, indeed, any responsible merchant in Calcutta could be found, who would or could afford the time to undertake under such circumstances the purchase and shipment of an article where as much trickery and roguery is practised as on Epsom Downs on a Derby day. Let us imagine the cotton shipped £80,000, represents from 5 to 6,000 bales; but two day's consumption in full work,—of what practical use then is the suggestion of our correspondent?

Our telegram of today contains this significant and impressive sentence, "England deluged with water." Our harvests gone, our manufacturers starving! Let us bear in mind that time is everything, and let this money which is really and truly useless here, be sent forthwith to be applied in some shape or other to the amelioration of the miseries which so many of our fellow countrymen have been enduring with such heroic fortitude and patience. The bitter winter weather will all too soon be added to their already grievous mass of trouble. How is it that when we see so much individual charity amongst Englishmen in this country, that wherever three or four of them, charitable though they may be, and are individually, form a committee, their kindly feelings evaporate, like volatile spirit. Let us be up and doing, let us send the hard cash, in full faith that our active sympathy in the day of England's trouble will be unmistakeably acknowledged when our next visitation, whatever it may be, and which may God long avert,

most monstrous exercise of mere physical force, and contented himself, both in the north and south of America, with confining the new staple industry within a given boundary. It was thus that the slave power, having entirely changed its old form, grew up into a political, social, and commercial monopoly, forming a state within a state. Neither the ultra-democratic institutions of the North American republic nor the monarchic form of government in the South, were of any avail to check the growth of the disease, but both led exactly to the same result.

There is reason to believe that the Emperor Pedro II. has not only been long ago fully alive to the dangers of the situation, but that he has a strong personal antipathy to the traffic in human flesh and blood. His Majesty, and at least two of his constitutional advisers in the present ministry, have long stood forward against the encroachments of the slave power, but with, on the whole, as little success as the abolition party in the United States. This is the more convincing in respect to the important question whether a monarchical Government would have prevented the present awful strife in North America, because the constitutional activity of the Brazilian Emperor is by no means confined within narrow limits. According to the charter of 1831, the government of the empire is vested in two powers, the legislative and the executive, the latter entirely under the control of the sovereign. The legislature consists of a Senate of fifty-four members, appointed by the Emperor, and a House of Representatives, elected by the suffrages of all free citizens having property to the amount of 200 milreas, or about 35*l.* annually. This must be acknowledged to be a strong monarchical constitution, yet it has been as ineffective hitherto in dealing with the "institution" as the most advanced republic. The slave power in Brazil, so far from being repressed by the strong arm of an enlightened sovereign, has, on the contrary, increasing its influence from year to year, to the absorption of nearly the whole administrative machinery of the state—a phenomenon well worth studying by both the friends and the enemies of republican institutions.

The present political situation of the great South American empire is of a very extraordinary kind. The country, over all its vast extent of territory, has only some eight million inhabitants, but of these nearly one-half are slaves. Thanks to the vigilance of English cruisers, the African traffic is at this moment all but suppressed, and the coffee-planter on the Amazon, like the cotton-planter on the Mississippi, has to look for his supply of hands to home-grown material. Thus slavery is concentrating itself in the northern regions of the empire, while a continual stream of free labour is flowing in at the south. It is true, the immigration into Brazil of German, Swiss, Dutch, and Danish labourers, though highly encouraged by the Imperial Government, is but small as compared with the human tide which continued rushing into the Northern Republic up to the last year or two; but it has been most effective, nevertheless, among a more limited population, and has produced already some of the results visible in the United States, in the pressure of white crowds against black. The Germans, in particular, have established in the province of Rio-Grande-do-Sul, some very flourishing settlements, which are likely to become, at no very distant time, the Massachusetts of Southern America. It is a noticeable fact that the nucleus of these Saxon colonies was formed on an immense estate belonging to the Prince de Joinville, the heir apparent (or father to the heir apparent) of the throne of Brazil. The Prince received the territory as a dowry on his marriage with the sister of Pedro II., and by making it over to an enterprising community of free settlers, has very probably done more for the abolition of slavery, than by enrolling his nephews under the banner of General McClellan. So much is certain, that whatever these colonists are setting their foot in Brazil, slavery is retreating before them. The labour of the black man had previously degraded agricultural industry in the country to such an extent that not even the plough was known to the masters of the land some thirty years ago, and was looked upon, in the hands of the German immigrants, as an absolutely new invention. No wonder, then, that the empire of Brazil, which might produce corn enough to feed the whole globe, has not sufficient for its own inhabitants, but must import food from neighbouring States unafflicted with the "institution."

There are all the signs that the battle of slavery must be fought one day quite the same in monarchical Brazil as it is now in republican North America, though in all likelihood the struggle will be less severe. It almost seems that the slave lords in the southern empire are already preparing for it, and trimming their sails for the coming storm. The power of the party lies chiefly in the nineteen provincial assemblies, the establishment of which dates back to 1835, a time when Brazil was torn by internal disorders, ending in a general rising of the slaves in the north. To subdue the mutinous negroes, the local Parliaments were temporarily invested with considerable powers, which they have retained ever since. The jurisdiction of these assemblies, composed almost entirely of slaveowners, is analogous to that granted to the individual states of the North American republic, and is exercised very nearly to the same ends as in the Southern States previous to the outbreak of the war. As a consequence, the Imperial Government is helpless in many respects, and the central Parliament even must give way oftener than is desirable to local influences. It does not seem at all likely that King and Ministers will get the upperhand in this struggle, which has been going on now for many years, with increasing gain to the slave power. What is more probable is that the free element in the southern Brazilian states, strong already in Santa-Catharina, Rio-Grande-do-Sul, and two or three other provinces, will conquer the oligarchic rule in the local assemblies, making the struggle similar to what it has been in the North American Union. In this case secession would be ripe at once, to be suppressed either by the central Government, or to end in the establishment of new and completely independent states. The movement has, to some extent, begun already, in the opposition of Pernambuco and Bahia, the two most important cities of Brazil, next to Rio de Janeiro, to the Imperial Government. To subdue the threatening storm, one governor after another is despatched into the malcontent provinces, in order to watch the symptoms of rebellion without having sufficient time to participate in it. Some of the last presidents of Pernambuco scarcely enjoyed more than a month of office, and cases have happened in which a fortnight's government was all the time allowed. The wisdom of such a system of mistrust seems extremely doubtful, and little fitted to ensure the otherwise uncertain victory of monarchical invitations over an oligarchical slave power.

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

(From the Saturday Review, August 16.)

There seems to be a general impression in Italy that Garibaldi's strange conduct is not utterly without excuse or explanation. It is said that he is the victim of Ministerial duplicity, and that he only discovered at the last moment his own antagonism to the policy of the Government. According to his apologists, crafty intriguers, misconceiving his character, have, for their own purposes, encouraged his illusions, until their disavowal of his projects has almost driven him mad. There is no more melancholy spectacle than the subjection of a noble nature to selfish trickery and cunning; but at present it is impossible to distribute the blame of the Sicilian enterprise with even approximate justice. It is not improbable that Rattazzi may have been libelled by his enemies; and, on the whole, it is more likely that he was misunderstood than that he was the author of an intentional deception. It is alleged that the Government had been privy to the enterprise of Sarnico, and to the expedition beyond the Adriatic which it was designed to cover. It is scarcely credible that the nominee of France can have sanctioned the proposed march upon Rome; and yet some official countenance was extended to the agitator in Sicily, and to the formation of rifle clubs, which were openly organized for practical purposes.

When Rattazzi succeeded Ricasoli, the susceptibility of the Italians was wounded by the ostentatious defeasance of the Crown to foreign dictation. The Minister consequently thought it advisable to display his patriotic zeal; and the most effectual mode of appealing to popular sympathy was to invite Garibaldi to council. If the hero would have professed confidence in the Government, and then returned quietly to Caprera, the object of Rattazzi would have been fully attained; but the jobbers of Turin, like the curists and barber of Cervantes, were unable to understand the chivalrous madman whom they humoured and laughed at. It never occurred to Garibaldi that his repose could have been disturbed for the purpose of strengthening a faction, or of confirming a Cabinet in office. To demand his assistance was to acknowledge that the time was come for defying the giant at Venice or the crafty enchanter at Rome; and when he found that his allies repudiated the adventure, he unhesitatingly proceeded alone. If wanting Ministers drew back, other influences were not selfish enough to precipitate revolution and civil war. Garibaldi has always wavered between Mazzini and Victor Emanuel, and he has now thrown himself unreservedly into the arms of the party of action and disunion. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Ministers, it is almost certain that he has yet abandoned the hope of misunderstood co-operation with the King. He has always misunderstood the functions of a constitutional sovereign, and he has long believed himself to possess the real secret of the Royal designs. The proclamations which denounce his enterprise lose their validity in his eyes, because they are authenticated by the counter-signature of the responsible Ministers. Irregular precedents unfortunately sanction similar acts, although they want the exceptional necessity which excused the original conquest of Sicily. Garibaldi can never forget that his conquest of Sicily and Naples was ushered in by formal ovations, and crowned by unbounded expressions of confidence; and if he feels himself emancipated for life from the ordinary limitations of individual action, it is easier to regret his error than to point out his inconsistency. The distinction between a hero's crusade and an outlaw's revolt depends on conditions which are difficult to define. It is, perhaps, only by careful study, or by the traditional instincts of hereditary freedom, that the law of placing either king or subject above the law can be thoroughly and practically understood, and he has never had time or inclination to think. To a man bred under a petty despotism until he emigrated with the usual result of lawless anarchy. Having devoted his life to a generalized success to the promotion of Italian unity, he still fails to perceive that a State must have one law, one policy, and one responsible government. In an age of surprises, it is prudent to abstain even from prophecies which look like truisms. Although Garibaldi is said to be wandering without hope or definite purpose, at the head of a few half-armed volunteers, he may perhaps suddenly be found commanding an army, and supported by a unanimous population. In Sicily and in Naples, his name and his exploits have excited a feeling of admiration which no predecessor had aroused, or in any measure deserved, during the lapse of many generations. Cold-blooded foreigners, more or less acquainted with history, can measure his achievements, and understand the defects as well as the grandeur of his character; but the Southern Italians had forgotten the possible union of courage, of generosity, and of patriotism. The popular deification of Garibaldi is one of the most striking proofs on record that the higher sympathies and impulses are, at least among the superior races, indestructible. Every timid idler on the quays of Naples believes in the fearless and indefatigable Liberator, while the more abstruse conception of law and organic freedom has not yet penetrated the Southern intellect. The educated opinion of Piedmont, of Lombardy, and of Tuscany, condemns the seditious commencement of an unauthorized war; but even in the North, the youth of the middle class are ready to follow the banner of Garibaldi whenever he thinks fit to raise it. There is reason to hope that the army is staunch, as it is undoubtedly strong enough to bear down all popular resistance; but when soldiers have to decide between parties, they go over in a mass, and there are hundreds of Garibaldi's old officers in the regular army. If he should unfortunately come personally into conflict with the Royal troops, the result could scarcely fail to be, in any event, disastrous. The best friends of law and order, though they deprecate the success of his enterprise, would sincerely mourn his fall. It is not by Italian hands that the defender of Rome and the liberator of Naples ought to end his wonderful career.

Every honest man would rejoice in the success of the design on Rome if it were undertaken by the Government, and if it were not utterly inconsistent with common prudence. The Pope and his advisers have eliminated all possible solutions of the Italian problem, except the overthrow of ecclesiastical rule. It is fortunate that the temporising or insidious offers of a compromise have been obstinately rejected, for it would have been difficult to observe a guarantee of the Pope's independence within the city of Rome, or even on the right bank of the Tiber. His subjects would have felt that they were degraded, even if they ceased to suffer oppression; and all Italy would still have been irritated by a sense of incompleteness, and of foreign interference. In theory, Garibaldi might be said to be right, if abstract theories had any meaning in connexion with actual life. It would be perfectly justifiable to expel the Pope from Rome, and from Italy, but it is culpable to attempt a ruinous conflict with a superior power. The armoury of sacerdotal curses might be prudently disregarded if the French garrison were not present to protect the temporal dominion; but it would be utterly useless to destroy or capture, by the aid of overwhelming numbers, a force which is only the vanguard of the most formidable army in the world. In a Scandinavian story, a disguised God tries to force down the arched back of a cat, until he finds that it is really a section of the serpent which surrounds the earth with its folds. A local victory at Rome would, for the same reason, be either impossible or useless; and whatever may be the injustice of the occupation, Italy can only wait until it suits the purpose of the French Emperor to concede or to exchange for some political consideration his hold on the capital. Garibaldi may risk his own life and reputation, but he has no right to engage his country in hopeless undertakings. If he has been encouraged in the commencement of the enterprise by those who are now alarmed at his perseverance, there is an additional reason for effecting, if it is practicable, some friendly accommodation with the mistaken and adventurous enthusiast.

THE GROWTH OF FRANCE.

(From the Economist, August 16.)

M. La Guerronnière has started a new paper of which a principal object is to magnify the fame of the present Government of France, as well as to direct its policy. Very experienced observers, far shrewder as well as more conscientious than M. La Guerronière, have been singularly impressed with the most marvellous "outward and visible" progress of France since 1852. The evidence, indeed, is written on the very face of the country and in all its public documents. Its trade has enormously increased; its revenue has much augmented independent of any augmentation of taxation: wherever the traveller strays, he sees the reign of growth and prosperity; whatever town he enters, he sees new symptoms of progress and of hope; whatever new district he visits, he finds some trace of the same pervading and omnipresent spirit. In the capital the change is not only considerable, but wonderful. A recent writer* of much ability has described in detail the whole series of recent changes, but yet without producing an impression equal to that which the sight of the present and the recollection of the recent past inevitably make on a casual observer. All lovers of liberty, however moderate tolerant, and constitutional they may be, cannot but ask themselves this question: Are we to judge of the tree by its fruits? Is the despotism—the presiding, interfering, "terrestrial Providence," as its admirers term it—of an Empire the cause of these great improvements? If the system of Louis Napoleon have produced these great benefits, it cannot but be substantially excellent; and if it be so excellent, we must reconsider all our received ideas of liberty and free government.

To one part of the credit which is especially appropriate to a Government during a era of industrial improvement, the Government of the Emperor is fully entitled. It has made industry safe. His Government has not only been strong, but it has been felt to be strong. It has diffused through the whole country a sensation of confidence. Every one has felt that the Government was firmly fixed in the hands of a resolute monarch who would not shrink from putting it forth—who had ability to put it forth skilfully—who had experience enough to foresee the signs of whatever was coming, and, therefore, to put it forth promptly. The main function of a vigorous Government in matters relating to wealth and money, is to ensure that those who sow shall reap—to make it impossible for the idle man to enter into and enjoy the labours of the industrious man. This principal duty the Government of the Emperor has achieved with great completeness and during years of difficulty. He has even gone further; he has shown clearly and consistently an understanding and an appreciation of the industrial conditions and industrial wants of the present time, which no previous French statesman can rival, and of which the constitutional statesmen of the Thiers and Guizot school were contemptibly destitute. So far, real credit and well founded praise are only bare and simple justice to the present Emperor. But when his sycophants in the press claim for him and his the *creation* of the present France—and this is scarcely an exaggeration of much that we read of them—we must begin to remember that the powers of a Government are everywhere exceedingly limited, and that it is exceedingly improbable that any Government, however able and however lucky, *could* have achieved that which is described here.

The truth is that the Imperial Government inherited a great inheritance. It commenced soon after the first great construction of railways in France, and in its earlier years it carried forward the production of similar works with great energy and judgment. The effect of the whole creation of railways in France has been wonderful. It has been great here, where distances are comparatively small, and where previous means of communication were comparatively excellent. But in France, where good railways, as good if not better than we have, superseded bad *diligences* incalculably inferior to our mail-coaches,—where, in consequence of the greater size of the country, efficient means of communication are of greater importance than in England,—where the old apparatus for conveying goods was incalculably worse than the English,—where, in a word, the new means of transit for men and things are equal to ours, and the old means of transit were thoroughly inferior,—the effect of the change has been miraculous. The whole country has started forward with a vigorous alacrity and an equable celerity to which the previous history of France did not afford any example.

In Simultaneously with this, but arising from causes much more obscure, because the fact itself is one of a kind which is scarcely ever resolvable into single and simple agencies, is another perhaps even more potent cause. Until lately, France was inferior to many countries—which were inferior to her in everything else—in trading ability. Her bankers were not so great as, considering her political importance, they should have been. Her merchants were much inferior to what, with her splendid internal resources and her geographical position, they should have been. We do not say that in either respect the inferiority of what is to what ought to be has ceased entirely. We know that even yet the banking system of France is miserably imperfect, and its mercantile enterprise is still not comparable either to its military enterprise or to its political: but still there has been a great improvement. In all pursuits which require the investment of capital France takes a first rank; she has, as she would say, an *initiative*. It is her capital which makes Spanish railways: it is her influence which is felt in all similar undertakings throughout the Continent: it is her *Credit Mobilier* which is the type and model of similar institutions in other countries. France is, to use a commercial phrase, the *promoter* of joint stock companies in Europe generally. The business energy of France is becoming a remarkable characteristic of her present state; whereas a want of energy—or at any rate of interest—on such subjects used to characterise her. Why this particular improvement in the French civilisation occurred now it is difficult to say, and it is still more difficult to say why it had not occurred before. That a very keen people—a very intelligent people—a people exquisitely tasteful and discerning in material objects—a people with the mathematical faculties in perfection—a people as desirous of money as any,—should not have succeeded in trade, is very remarkable. Something of it is, perhaps, attributable to their want of imagination. It was only when they saw other nations succeed in trade upon a large scale, that they tried trade upon a large scale. Something, likewise, is attributable to the excessive love and caution about money which the French have always displayed. It is only after other nations have essayed the risk of great ventures that they will essay it. Something is to be attributed to the railroad, which always tend to condense mercantile energy into a small area—to quicken their energies by close collision—to excite their imagination by rivalry, and their intellect by discussion. At any rate, whatever the just explanation may be, the plain fact is patent. The business energy of the French people has of late years conspicuously improved, and the Imperial Government enjoys the fruits which it has amassed with but trifling labour of its own.

Lastly. The Imperial Government enjoys the advantage and the credit of many conspicuous public improvements, which it has certainly superintended and fostered, but which are quite as much due to a happy accident. The great public improvements in the large towns of France, and above all in Paris, are attributed to the Emperor alike by the very many who admire them, and also by the very few who regret and depreciate them. But they probably would have never been thought of—would certainly have never been effected—if those large towns, and Paris especially, had not been in possession of a large and increasing surplus revenue which gave some present money to spend, and was a good security for raising large sums on any pretence whatever. The great towns of France raise their revenue by an *octroi* or customs duty at the gate: when, then, a large town is growing, like Paris, with marvellous rapidity, the duties received at the gate augment rapidly, and the municipal expenses do not tend to increase at the same speed. This is an accidental benefit which the Empire has derived from living in the "age of great cities;" and, although it is deserving of credit for the intelligence with which it has availed itself of the advantage which it possessed, it is also probable that it has unduly accelerated a natural tendency, and that the great improvement in the municipal towns of France and in Paris have been effected more hastily, and in some sense more completely, than was desirable.

Upon the whole, therefore, the great improvement in France under the present Government does not by any means support the deduction which M. La Guerronière and other adulatory writers infer from it. It undoubtedly confutes these fanatical writers who, mostly from exiled homes, teach us that the Imperial Government is intrinsically and essentially evil, and compatible with nothing that is good in France or out of it. The facts prove that the Government has protected, sheltered, and even fostered much that is good in France; but they prove also that the best of these excellent results were mainly effected by latent agencies which it did not create—which is scarcely controlled—which would have existed even if it had not itself existed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Columns and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SMOKERS.

MR. ALBERT VINAY is in a position to place before the public from October next a continual supply of excellent Cigars manufactured to order.
Parties desiring of registering their names can do so. Samples for approval to be had at No. 5, Forbes Street.
Bombay, 8th September 1862.

FOR SALE.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,
Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

LEWIS, WEBB & Co's
WORCESTERSHIRE MALT VINEGAR
PICKLES
CONTAIN NO COPPER.

NOTICE.—Supplies of the above Pickles and of the celebrated British Sauce sent direct to the Trade or through our Agents in Bombay Messrs. Macnee & Co.
LEWIS, WEBB & Co., Worcester.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

ACRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumention of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

DR. CHABLE, PARIS,

PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin.

The Pomade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

DR. FORGET'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued Irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pomade will effect a cure in three days.

CITRATE OF IRON SYRUP.

For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full Instructions accompany each object. Be careful to observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, pharmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

Sole Agents for India Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 8 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 2-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 8½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, Faoer's Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense are saved, and all Doctor's Bills and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D.F.R.S., Dr. Harvey: Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:
Cure No. 64,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 61,216. The Rev. James D. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW COTTAGE PIANO by *Collard and Collard*, with certificate from the Makers.
This is a very beautiful Instrument made to order for India and without regard to expense. It is sold on account of the owner having left India.
The Piano stands well in tune at Concert Pitch. The tone is soft, and altogether it is one in every way well worthy of attention. Price Rs. 750.
No. 1, Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

The London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks (covered by Protecting Policies at the London Insurance Companies) by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers, *or other Steamers* from Bombay to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta; Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Woosung; the Australian Ports, and per Overland Route, to Southampton.

For rates of premium and all other information, apply as under:—

Bombay	THOMAS BLACK.	Agents P. and O. S. N. Company.
Calcutta	T. H. THOMSON.	
Madras	J. C. LOCH.	
Ceylon	T. BAYLEY.	
Singapore	W. MACAULAY.	
Hongkong	T. SUTHERLAND.	
Shanghai	E. WARDEN.	

(Signed) JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London.

N. B.—The Policies of this Company effectually cover the risk of fire on all goods insured to London during the transit by Rail from Southampton.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£1,96,148.
Do. do. 1859..... 2,28,314.
Do. do. 1860..... 2,62,977.
Do. do. 1861..... 2,92,402.

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 26th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET.

FOR SALE.

A POCKET READY-RECKONER, for months of from 26 to 31 days, at from 2 annas to 1000 rupees; rates of commission, at from one-eighth to twenty per cent.; interest tables, at from one quarter to twelve and a half per cent.; and tables of exchange of Indian into English money, and *vice versa*, at from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*, and at 2*s.* 6*d.* per Government rupee,—progressing by eighths of a penny.—Price Rs. 4½ for a single copy or Rs. 48 per dozen. Postage included to any part of India.

THE PAYMASTER'S GUIDE; or tables for calculating the value of articles at any fractional parts of a rupee. By the author of the "*Oriental Calculator*."—Price Rs. 2 in Bombay, Rs. 2½ to Out-stations.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR; or tables for the calculation of interest, exchange, and commission; with keys showing the comparative rates of indirect exchange between rupees, dollars, and sterling currency; the comparative rates of exchanges between eight and six months' sight bills; and the estimated value of a pound of cotton laid down in England. By DORABJEE HORMUSJEE. 3rd edition; 1860.—Price Rs. 10 in Bombay. 8 annas extra for postage to Out-stations.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK; comprising numerous directions for plain wholesome cookery, both Oriental and English; with much Miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with household affairs likely to be immediately required by families, messes, and private individuals residing at the Presidencies or Out-stations. By Dr. H. RIDDELL. 5th edition, 1860.—Price Rs. 10 in Bombay. 6 annas additional for postage to Out-stations.

AJBRIEF MANUAL OF GARDENING FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA, as followed myself for several years in the Deccan. By DR. R. RIDDELL, 3rd edition, 1856.—Price Rs. 3½ in Bombay. 4 annas additional postage to Out-stations.

DELARUE'S TINTED & OTHER STATIONERY, JUST received, a choice selection of very superior TINTED MOURNING, and PLAIN STATIONERY from DELARUE & Co. of London,—comprising—
Large 8vo, thin and thick cream, and blue wove Note Paper, in half ream packets.
Large 8vo. tinted laid and water-lined commercial Note Paper, in packets of 5 qrs., assorted tints in each packet.
Large 8vo. hand-made cream laid Note Paper, in half ream packets.
Octavo, Albert, and Queen's size tinted laid Note Paper, assorted tints, in 5 qrs. packets.
Ditto ditto ditto, double thick Note Paper, ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto, Alhambra ditto, ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto, waterlined satin ditto, ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto, reticulated ditto, ditto.
Large 8vo. cream damask ditto, in half ream packets.
Ditto, Albert and Queen's ditto, assorted tints, in ½ ream packets.
Medium 8vo. Indian inland Note Paper, blue and cream laid, ditto.
Ditto ditto blue wove, ditto.
Ditto ditto assorted colours, reticulated, quadrille, and money lined, in ½ ream packets.
Octavo, Albert and Queen's Mourning Note Paper, thick, ditto.
Ditto ditto thin ditto, ditto.
Octavo and medium 8vo thick cream and violet laid mourning Note Paper, in ½ ream packets.
Envelopes to match all the above.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting Cards, plain and mourning.
Highly finished Playing Cards—Moguls.
Also—Large thin blue wove bank post letter paper, Pocket Books and Memorandum Books in variety.

LAW BOOKS.

Consolidated Criminal Statutes of England and Ireland, passed in the last Session of Parliament. With notes, forms of indictments, and evidence. By J. P. Archbold, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 1861—Rs. 15½.
Commentaries on the Common Law, designed as introductory to its study. By H. Broom, M. A. 2nd edn. Rs. 12-8.
A Selection of Legal Maxims, classified and illustrated. By H. Broom, M. A. 3rd edn. 1858.—Rs. 19½.
A Compendium of Mercantile Law. By J. W. Smith. 6th edn. 1859. By G. M. Dowdeswell, Barrister-at-Law.—Rs. 27.
A Selection of leading cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law. With Notes. By O. D. Tudor, Barrister-at-Law.—Rs. 21½.
A Treatise on the Principles of Equity. By J. S. Smith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.—Rs. 15½.
Concise Forms of Wills, with practical notes. By W. Hayes and T. Jarman. 5th edn. By T. S. Badger, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.—Rs. 13½.
Archbold's Snowden's Magistrate's Assistant and Police Officer's and Constable's Guide. 4th edn. By J. F. Archbold, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.—Rs. 7½.
Macnaghten's (W. H., Bengal C. S.) Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law. 2nd edn. By W. Sloan, Pleader Madras Sudder Court.—Rs. 21½.
Hindoo Law. By Sir Thos. Strange, late Chief Justice of Madras. 3rd edn. With an Introduction by J. D. Mayne, Barrister at Madras. 2 vols.—Rs. 15½.
Topics of Jurisprudence: or, aids to the Office of the Indian Judge. By J. B. Norton, Esq., Barrister Madras.—Rs. 15½.
Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged with reference to the code of criminal procedure. By J. D. Mayne, Esq., Barrister Madras.—Rs. 12½.
Law of Bills of Exchange.—Rs. 2½.
Handybook on law of Principal and Surety.—12 as.
——— Banking.—12 as.
——— Bankruptcy.—12 as.
——— Bills, cheques, &c.—12 as.
——— Husband and Wife.—12 as.
——— Master and servant.—12 as.
——— Private Trading.—12 as.
Morely's Analytical Digest of all the reported cases decided in India. New Series, Vol. 1.—Rs. 30.
Manual of Mahomedan Civil Law. By V. Sadagopah Charloo, Madras.—Rs. 2½.
Handybook on Criminal Law. By W. C. Sleigh.—Rs. 1½.
Treatise on the laws relating to factors and brokers. By J. A. Russell, Esq.—Rs. 8.
Manual of the Law of Evidence in India.—Rs. 3.
Plain Instructions to make a Will.—Rs. 1.
Starke's Treatise on the law of Slander and Libel, &c. 2 vols.—Rs. 27.
Theobald's Acts of Legislative Council for 1860 and 1861.—Each Rs. 11½.
Ditto for 1858.—Rs. 4.
Forms of Wills. 4 in a set.—Rs. 2.
26, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 11th and 18th August, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

GREAT NOVELTY.

RECEIVED from Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate.

HARMONIUMS EXTRAORDINARY.

HERBERT & Co. have the honor of submitting the following Instruments and their appurtenances for selection; they are made by all the different makers who have gained repute as good mechanists, and can be warranted. No such assortment of these fashionable Instruments has ever been seen in Bombay:—

No. 1.—OAK CASE with *tinted* polish, handsomely moulded and pannelled, mounted with Ebony, 16 stops, with all improvements; Percussion, "*Voix Celeste*," Musette, &c.: the "*knee swell*" is a grand addition.....Rs. 950
No. 2.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A perfect Drawing-room Instrument, possessing all the qualities of every modern musical instrument combined within the space occupied by a lady's boudoir desk. This Instrument is played upon daily, and greatly admired for its wonderful diversity of tone.....Rs. 900
No. 3.—WALNUT WOOD Do.—A superbly finished Harmonium with 3 double row of keys, full compass, having 22 stops and a separate blowing handle at the back. These Harmoniums are commonly found in the residences of most of the Royal Families and of the Nobility throughout Europe.....Rs. 1200
No. 4.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A full-tone 14 stop Percussion Harmonium with zinc plate at back, and bottom, made very strong. A fine Instrument.....*each* Rs. 750
No. 5.—OAKWOOD, POLISHED:—with 15 stops,—double wings for producing the "Swell:"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made;—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church.....Rs. 800
No. 6.—AN OAKWOOD ORGAN HARMONIUM with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ; the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone; it stands 8 feet high and has two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists.....Rs. 700
No. 7.—ROSEWOOD DO., very handsome, with *two rows of keys* producing about a dozen different qualities of sound; the upper row of keys have the new stop "*Voix Celeste*".....Rs. 650
No. 8.—DITTO DITTO, precisely as above....Rs. 650
No. 9.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM, 14 stops, quite plain with full t